

MAKES A STATEMENT

President Cleveland and the Situation at Honolulu.

THE DISPATCH OF THE PHILADELPHIA

And the Orders to the Rear Admiral Accompanying the Vessel.

NO PART TO BE TAKEN IN THE CONFLICT

But American Interests to Be Protected. Instructions to Minister Willis, Notifying Him of the Action Taken.

Washington, January 20.—President Cleveland made the following statement this evening, with respect to the Hawaiian question, which he seemed entirely willing to discuss:

"No information has been received which indicates that anything will happen in Hawaii, making the presence of one of our naval vessels necessary, unless we are prepared to enter upon a policy and course of conduct violative of every rule of international law and utterly unjustifiable. All national law and interest in the question should keep in view the fact that Hawaii is entirely independent of us and that in its relations to us it is a foreign country. A ship has been sent to Honolulu, not because there has been any change in the policy of the administration, and not because there seems to be any imminent necessity for its presence there. The vessel has been sent in precise accordance with the policy of the administration in every case of the kind and from motives of extreme caution and because there is a possibility that disturbances may be renewed which might result in danger to the persons or property of American citizens, entitled to the protection of the United States. This course was at once determined upon as soon as information reached the government of the recent revolt.

Instructions to the Admiral.

"So far from having the slightest objection to making public the instructions which were given to the commander of the Philadelphia and the dispatch he will carry to Mr. Willis, our minister at Hawaii, I am glad to put them before my fellow-citizens. Here they are:

"Washington, D. C., January 19, 1895.—Rear Admiral Beardsley, Flagship Philadelphia, San Francisco, Cal. Proceed with dispatch to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. Your purpose, as the United States senior naval officer, there will be the protection of the lives and property of American citizens. In case of civil war in the islands, extend no aid or support, moral or physical, to any of the parties engaged therein, but keep strictly neutral. Your duty to protect the lives and property of all such citizens of the United States as shall not, by their participation in such civil commotions, forfeit their rights in regard to the protection of the American flag. An American citizen who, during a revolution in a foreign country, participates in an attempt to overthrow the government, to maintain or overthrow the existing government, cannot claim that the government of the United States shall protect him against the consequences of such act.

"Show these instructions to, and freely consult with, the United States minister at Honolulu upon all points connected with seeking his opinion and advice, whenever practicable, upon the actual employment of the forces under your command, bearing in mind that the diplomatic and political interests of the United States are in his charge. Afford him such aid in emergencies as may be necessary. Refer to article 257 of the United States Naval Regulations, as amended. Acknowledge by telegram."

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Secretaries Gresham and Herbert were in conference with President Cleveland for several hours at the white house tonight, presumably discussing Hawaiian affairs. The cabinet officers said they had received no additional communications that already communicated to the press.

WILL COME UP AGAIN.

Hawaiian Matters Are To Be Discussed Today.

Washington, January 20.—The Hawaiian debate that sprang up in the senate early Saturday and was cut short by the ceremonies at the funeral of Warren, N. C., is likely to be resumed tomorrow with increased vehemence. The fact that a warship has been sent to Hawaii will not cause the republicans to recall the Aldrich resolution declaring in favor of that course. Republican senators will endeavor to show that this step was not taken until it appeared to the authorities here that such a vessel was wanted. But at the same time Senator Lodge and others will probably contend that this impression was based on a misconception on the part of our minister of the purpose of the statement made to him by President Dole, of the Hawaiian republic. It is likely that the discussion over the Hawaiian matter may consume the morning hour for several days.

The debate yesterday was precipitated by a parliamentary piece of strategy and can be maintained in the same way. Mr. Lodge sought to call up the Aldrich resolution, but was checked by Mr. Cockrell, who presented a privilege matter in the shape of the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill, that being one of the questions which always has the right of way.

Mr. Cockrell's motion was debated for some moments, but meanwhile Mr. Lodge was laying his plans to move to postpone action on the conference report. This question was debatable, and in that manner Mr. Lodge evaded up things with Mr. Cockrell and compelled him to give way.

Appropriation Bill.

The chairman of the appropriations committee hopes to get his conference report on the urgent deficiency bill with its increase in the provision out of the way tomorrow, and he will then call up and seek to get a vote this week on the bills making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service and for fortifications and other defenses. The first named bill will probably be reported to the senate tomorrow.

It is likely that an effort will be made this week to get action on the bill reported by Mr. Butler on the 19th of this month, providing for the reorganization and increase in the efficiency of the personnel of the navy and marine corps. Officers of the line who are especially benefited by this measure have been deluging senators with the senate bill, urging them to call up this bill and to give the bill their support. This outgrowth of much study on the part of the joint commission that prepared it and it is believed that the reform suggested will meet the endorsement of congress. If action is to be had at this session the initial steps must soon be taken.

Chicago will come to the front in the house of representatives tomorrow with the bill to authorize the construction of a public building in that city to cost \$1,000,000. This bill, in connection with two other public buildings bills, the construction carrying much smaller amounts, for public buildings in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts, will be made the special order for Monday's session by resolution of the committee on rules. The adoption of the resolution by the house of which there is little doubt will knock out "suspension of the rules" which has been the favorite of its promoters. Under the standing rules of the house tomorrow should be devoted to the calling up of bills under suspension of the rules, but most of the persons composing them were sight-seers and they gave the police and militia but little trouble.

Mayor Schieren took hold of the strike with new determination today. Public indignation, with repeated disturbances in spite of police and militia and public discomfort, due to the failure of the companies to restore the operation of the roads, even with the aid of police and troops, stirred him to action. He sent for the strike leaders and also for the railroad presidents and held protracted conference. Nothing was accomplished that brings the strike any nearer settlement. The mayor gave out this official statement covering the matter at 4 o'clock this afternoon:

An effort was made today to ascertain if any arrangement could be effected in the interest of public convenience and safety by which the strike could be terminated and restored to immediate operation. To this end the mayor had conferences with Messrs. Connelly, Best and Gilla, representing the former employees of the railroads, and later with various representatives of the companies, including Messrs. Lewis, Norton and Wicker. The effort was without result. Corporation Counsel McDonald and Commissioner White were present at the conferences. Mr. Connelly later gave out the proposition that the men made to the mayor. It was that the companies restore to their payrolls all men who were in their employ January 12th, and the mayor to appoint a committee to decide to whom both sides could submit their case and the committee to decide who is to remain in the employ of the roads and at what terms. Mr. Connelly later gave out the proposition that the men make no condition requiring the discharge of the men employed to fill their places.

This proposition was rejected by the presidents of the companies.

Additional Troops Asked.

Mayor Schieren, after the failure of his attempted arbitration, decided that the situation required the presence of additional troops. He immediately had a consultation with Brigadier General McLeer, and at 5 o'clock gave out the following as an addition to his former statement:

Under the circumstances it has become necessary to secure additional protection in order to operate more of the surface lines. The mayor has since conferred with General McLeer, and has made a request for the governor to send additional troops. These will doubtless be given promptly. It is a time when the gathering of people on the streets is to be avoided, and the police have been requested to prevent any crowds from gathering and to keep loiterers off the streets.

Proclamation of the Mayor.

At 6 o'clock the mayor issued the following proclamation:

"To the Citizens of Brooklyn and the Public Generally: In the name of the people of the city of Brooklyn, I, Charles A. Schieren, mayor of the city of Brooklyn, do hereby request that you refrain from assembling in the streets, squares, parks and other public places, and from participating in any strike or other unlawful assemblage. I exhort all persons to assist in the observance of the law and to maintain the public peace and order."

Cutting the Wires.

The wires on the Fulton street line were cut in several places early this morning. The first cut was made at 2:30 o'clock a. m., at Stone avenue and Fulton street, on the down-town track. Another cut occurred at 5 o'clock a. m., on the up-town track at Seckman street, where the down-town line was again cut.

At 1:30 o'clock p. m., a crowd of 2,000 persons congregated at Bergen street, between Vanderbilt avenue and Classon avenue. A car was stopped and the motor-man taken off. The car was stoned by the mob, who also placed heavy stones on the tracks. The police charged the crowd, and the mob soon restored order. There was a disturbance almost in the shadow of the first precinct station house about 2:30 o'clock p. m.

A car of the Seventh avenue line lost its grip on the trolley for a moment and a crowd assembled in an instant. The motor-man was threatened with violence by the crowd. Two or three policemen, who were present, attempted to drive the crowd back. Officer Harrington was struck in the face by a big stone. He attempted to arrest the man, and the crowd rushed to the rescue of the prisoner. The policeman whistled for help. The mob then got each other getting out of the station house and the Swede was finally arrested. He gave his name as Andrew Lundell.

Stoned the Cars.

A crowd of toughs on the Bergen street bluffs stoned the cars of the Fulton street line, and also the cars of the Ninth and Tenth avenue lines, all afternoon. The police charged the crowd, which numbered several hundred, and arrested a man named Gallagher. The crowd was finally cleared and one hundred and fifty policemen stationed there on patrol duty.

The Ninth avenue cars were run. A great part of the business quarter of that town has been entirely consumed. Among the stores burned are those of T. N. Carver, W. J. Powell, J. E. Elery and J. H. Miles. The loss cannot yet be estimated.

A Jealous Man's Deed.

Mount Dora, Fla., January 20.—Today L. H. Larkin shot at his wife four times, three of the bullets taking effect and inflicting probably fatal wounds. Larkin is under arrest. It is thought that jealousy caused the deed.

Forecast for Monday.

Washington, January 20.—Georgia: Fair; warmer; winds becoming southerly.

CUT THE WIRES.

Trolley Strikers in Brooklyn Becoming More Riotous.

MAYOR SCHIEREN'S PROCLAMATION

To Prevent Crowds from Gathering on the Streets.

HE HAS ASKED FOR MORE TROOPS

Several Conferences Yesterday with No Result—Police Charge Crowds of Strikers Who Were Stoning Cars.

Brooklyn, N. Y., January 20.—There was no change in the strike situation here today. Up to noon the companies had made considerable headway in the lines which were expected to be opened today, and but few on those they have in operation. Large crowds gathered in the vicinity of the various depots, but most of the persons composing them were sight-seers and they gave the police and militia but little trouble.

Mayor Schieren took hold of the strike with new determination today. Public indignation, with repeated disturbances in spite of police and militia and public discomfort, due to the failure of the companies to restore the operation of the roads, even with the aid of police and troops, stirred him to action. He sent for the strike leaders and also for the railroad presidents and held protracted conference. Nothing was accomplished that brings the strike any nearer settlement. The mayor gave out this official statement covering the matter at 4 o'clock this afternoon:

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between Colonel Olin, of Governor Morgan's staff, and the officers of the First brigade and Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, held this afternoon in Brooklyn. The mayor stated that he did not think that the troops should be furnished by Brooklyn, but he was able to settle the matter and properly protect the property of the railway companies. He asked that the militia of New York City be held in readiness for an emergency.

Colonel Olin returned to New York and went at once to the home of Brigadier General Fitzgerald, telling him of the request of Brooklyn's mayor. The general said it was the best thing to call the troops out at once and have them ready in their armories. He said they could be held in readiness to respond to a call from the governor or Sheriff Butler. The order was then written and the colonel telegraphed instructions to all commanders to have their men notified of the order. The general then jumped into a carriage and went to the armory of the Seventy-first regiment, where he made his headquarters. Instructions were then given to the officers of the following organizations, which constitute the First Battalion: Seventh regiment of infantry, Eighth Battalion of infantry, Ninth regiment of infantry, Tenth regiment of infantry, Twelfth regiment of infantry, Thirteenth regiment of infantry, Fourteenth regiment of infantry, Fifteenth regiment of infantry, Sixteenth regiment of infantry, Seventeenth regiment of infantry, Eighteenth regiment of infantry, Nineteenth regiment of infantry, Twentieth regiment of infantry, Twenty-first regiment of infantry, Twenty-second regiment of infantry, Twenty-third regiment of infantry, Twenty-fourth regiment of infantry, Twenty-fifth regiment of infantry, Twenty-sixth regiment of infantry, Twenty-seventh regiment of infantry, Twenty-eighth regiment of infantry, Twenty-ninth regiment of infantry, Thirtieth regiment of infantry, Thirty-first regiment of infantry, Thirty-second regiment of infantry, Thirty-third regiment of infantry, Thirty-fourth 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DOUBLE
SOLE OR
CORN
ONLY.
Shoes for \$3.00

A MACON LADY DEAD

Mrs. Lucy Key Smith, After a Short Illness, Passes Away.

DAUGHTER OF BISHOP JOSEPH KEY

Dr. Rice, of Alexandria, Called to the First Presbyterian Church of Macon.

Mrs. Russell's Funeral.

Macon, Ga., January 20.—(Special).—Death is always terrible, but why women young and lovely women, pass over to the silent land of the sleepers, the heart feels that something beautiful in the universe has ceased from existence.

Mrs. Lucy Key Smith is dead. This announcement will bring deep sorrow to thousands of hearts, of the Macon, and the world, and will be a sad and sore surprise, for while it was known to Macon that she had been quite sick for some time, it was not apprehended that the illness would prove fatal. She died this morning, about 4 o'clock, at the residence of her husband, Mr. Cosby W. Smith, Jr., on Huguenin Heights, in this city.

The cause of her life was an ailment as the falling of a quiet stream, gentle for a time around a bed of withered roses, and then, as 'twere from very sweetness.

The deceased was the daughter of Bishop Joseph E. Key, of the southern Methodist church, and a member of the church.

W. Key, a well-known educator, about ten years ago she married Mr. Cosby W. Smith, Jr., of Macon, son of the late Isaac Smith, of the late Western College.

Her husband and two little girls, aged eight and four years, survive her, and she also leaves a large circle of other relatives and many friends to mourn her departure.

The time of the funeral has not yet been fixed as the family await a message from the Rev. Dr. Rice, of Alexandria, Va., who is the pastor of the church as the successor of Rev. W. B. Jennings, resigned.

Dr. Rice is said to be one of the best and most eloquent preachers in Virginia, just such a man as is needed to succeed the highly gifted and much beloved Jennings.

This morning Mr. Jennings preached his farewell sermon to a congregation that packed the large edifice. It was a notable discourse, and made a profound impression on all who heard it. The service was deeply moved the hearts of all, and filled many eyes with tears.

Mr. Jennings is not only beloved by his congregation, but is highly esteemed and respected by the entire community. He leaves this week for Louisville, Ky., where he becomes the pastor of the Central Presbyterian church.

He has been the pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Macon about seven years. Mr. Jennings is a South Carolina by birth.

Installation of Officers.
Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, at Macon, held a largely attended meeting this afternoon. The most interesting feature of the evening was the installation of the new officers for the ensuing year.

Ed Huthnance, president; M. J. Redmond, senior vice president; M. J. Carroll, secretary; J. P. McLaughlin, treasurer; J. P. Murphy, marshal; R. P. Mulholland, trustee; standing committee: J. P. Murphy, chairman; John J. Neane, Tom Travlin, J. P. Redmond, J. W. O'Hara.

Division No. 1 has a large and growing membership. At the next Sunday the Robert Emmet Club will hold an election of officers. This, too, is a popular and well-attended organization.

The Trial.
All day yesterday the Napier heirs and their attorneys were engaged on the preliminary to the distribution of the property.

Tomorrow the heirs will meet and draw for shares of the estate. The property involved in the trial is valued at \$100,000. The judge of the court has passed an order that the heirs shall pay to the clerk of the superior court the full amount of the estate, and the property must not be sold until it would be for better prices. If sold it is said that Hill, Harris & Birch, as attorneys for George C. Napier, will file a bill of exceptions to the order of the court, as they desire the property sold at once.

Miss Russell's Funeral.
The funeral services of Mrs. Jacob Russell, who died at 2:15 o'clock, were held at the residence of her son, Mr. J. B. Russell, at 2:15 o'clock, and were largely attended. The eulogies were very impressive. A long line of carriages followed the remains to the grave.

Personal and Social.
Mrs. L. P. Hill, who has returned from a visit to Atlanta.

Mrs. Martha Huger has gone to Charleston on a visit.

Mrs. Miller Gordon will give an elegant reception on Friday afternoon to her lady friends.

Mrs. George W. Duncan has issued invitations to an entertainment for Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. Monk, pastor of Mulberry Street Methodist church, will leave for New York on a three months' visit to the holy city.

Mrs. Charles Humphreys gave a very delightful entertainment yesterday afternoon at her home.

Mrs. E. W. Burke will leave tomorrow on a visit to Columbus.

The many friends of Colonel B. W. Sperry, the popular proprietor of the Brown House, are delighted at his recovery from his long attack of illness, and are giving him a most cordial greeting.

Queen Victoria's birthday is being celebrated in this city. Mrs. L. P. Hill, who has returned from a visit to Atlanta.

Mrs. Martha Huger has gone to Charleston on a visit.

Mrs. Miller Gordon will give an elegant reception on Friday afternoon to her lady friends.

THE MURDERER

Of Detective Jarrett, in Columbus, Last Monday Night.

"COLONEL" HARRIS, A NEGRO DESPERADO

Was the Young Man's Slayer, Aided by Jack Holt—The Negroes Also Wanted in Montgomery—Their Arrest.

Columbus, Ga., January 20.—(Special).—The mystery surrounding the killing of Detective Tom Jarrett, has been removed and unless the desperate murderer makes his escape there is some probability of Columbus having a hanging before a great while.

Miles Murdock, alias Colonel Harris, was Mr. Jarrett's slayer, and his accessory was Jack Holt, both of whom are now in the clutches of the law. The readers of The Constitution will remember that on last Monday evening Detective Jarrett was shot on Broad street, the principal thoroughfare of the city.

The murderer escaped in the darkness and who he was, where he came from and why he committed the deed have been, until today, a profound mystery.

Jarrett was unable to give an explanation of the affair, his death being almost instantaneous. Many theories of the cause of the tragedy and the identity of the murderer had been advanced, but the police seemed to have no clue.

The citizens of Augusta have made a large donation to the institution, and it has the support of the southern people. The great purpose is to establish upon the ruins of the old city a new city, a city of health and great accessibility from being a half railroad point, will conduce to the success of the enterprise, which will be a great benefit to the people of the south.

Arrest of the Negro.
The negro was arrested at the instance of Chief Gerald, of Montgomery, and Holt, his pal, was arrested at the same time.

Both negroes were taken to the jail at Montgomery, where they are being held for trial.

As soon as Officer Gibson met Holt he admitted that he had been in the murder, but denied having any connection with the same. He gave a detailed account of the murder, but places a all on Murdock.

His statements were corroborated by others, but circumstances show beyond a doubt that he was a party to the crime.

One of the finest pieces of detective work on record was accomplished in the apprehension of these negroes. It was done by young Barnes, a fifteen-year-old boy, of Opelika.

During the celebration of this anniversary there was a sort of rival celebration in progress at what has been known as the "First Baptist church."

RECEIVERSHIP EXTENDED.
Second Mortgage Bondholders Gain a Victory, Preventing Foreclosure.

Nashville, Tenn., January 20.—(Special).—The second mortgage bondholders of the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southern Railway Company, who have won a victory in the United States circuit court, decided from the bench that, while they were not entitled to a receiver, they were entitled to the second mortgage bonds.

RECEIVERSHIP EXTENDED.
The friends of John Bell, who killed Bledsoe, in this county about fourteen years ago, have secured a reprieve from the penitentiary now. A large number of persons, including the attorney that prosecuted him, have signed a petition asking for his pardon.

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ATLANTA, GA., January 21, 1895.

The Cotton Mill Movement.

The New England newspapers are taking considerable interest in the movement of the cotton manufacturing industry toward the south, but not more than the occasion seems to call for.

What is most curious is that none of them—not even the rank and file radical republican organ—takes the trouble to tell the mill men that they are venturing into dangerous places; that the southern people are barbarians and assassins, and that no man who is not willing to ape the opinions and customs of the south is safe in a southern community. This is the more curious when we remember that for years the New England newspapers have been engaged in building up prejudices against just such a movement as that which is now taking definite shape, and now, when the time seems ripe for them to make a profit out of the slanders they have circulated, we see them doing almost complacently a movement that is sure in the end to rob New England of its power.

There is one very good and sufficient reason why the old slanders have not been thrashed over for the delectation of the New England public, namely, that the men who propose to bring their capital to the south have already been over the ground and examined the social, moral, political and physical environment into which they are about to enter. If they were not satisfied with their investigations we may be sure that they would refuse to plant their capital here.

It is owing to this fact that the purveyors of stale slanders against the south hesitate about revamping them at this hour. The time is ripe, when the editorial brethren of the north and east, armed out their editorial columns to the great British and western railway syndicates for the purpose of diverting the stream of immigration from the south to the west they little knew that their slanders, providentially directed, would prove to be the shield and salvation of the south. They carried away from us the discontented and the disaffected of the world's population—the men who do not believe in God or in government—who believe that there can be no liberty where there is law and order, or where the citizen has any form of protection against the violence and rapacity of his neighbor. They diverted from the south by their loud alarms the socialists, anarchists and dynamiters who have peopled the north and east, following the transcontinental lines of railway, and left this fertile and inviting section untouched by the blighting influences that have made the communities of the northwest the danger spot of the continent.

The southern people could have well afforded to pay their slanders fifty times the amount paid them by the railway and real estate syndicates, for the benefits we have received from the slanders are of incalculable value. They have left the Anglo-Saxon and the American element in charge here, fortified by the sons and daughters of Scotchmen and Irishmen, forming the most homogeneous white population to be found anywhere else on the face of the earth.

It is this population, thrifty, energetic and enterprising, that will welcome with open arms the mill men of New England, and with their capital, their experience and their manifold resources.

The Springfield Republican, which is the most influential daily newspaper outside of Boston, and which never has been in the pay of any railway syndicate for the purpose of diverting foreign immigration from the south, looks upon the movement of cotton mills to the south as a matter of course, and treats it as a development that has been long anticipated. Discussing some of the reasons that are influencing the movement, it suggests that the restrictive labor laws of the New England states will find their way to the statute books in the course of time. We think it is needless to try to drive a river before it is reached in due course of traveling. We are also of the opinion that the restrictive laws of New England have had the least to do with influencing the movement. It may have been one of the feathers that helped to make the burden intolerable, but if there had been no other reason we may be very sure that the cotton men of New England would not be preparing to take so serious a step as that involved in engaging in cotton manufacturing in the south.

We see it stated by some one who professes to know that the class of labor which the mills will have to depend on in the south is the same as that which they had in New England forty or fifty years ago. We doubt this very much. The class that the mills will have to depend on here has been in the south unchanged and unchanging for two hundred years. It is blind and deaf to all modern movements and is impervious to the changes that affect other classes.

It carries its environment about with it, and in town or in country, it remains the same—patient, uncomplaining, industrious and untiring and good humored, displaying these qualities to greater advantage in the mills than anywhere else.

Mr. Platt is on Deck.

That Mr. "Tom" Platt is on deck in New York and that he intends securing to the republican party all the fruits of the recent sweeping victory in that state there can no longer be doubt.

Those democrats whose stock of good intentions is large and who thought that by acting with the republicans they would be able to bring about a pure, holy and non-partisan government for New York state and New York city are beginning to realize that "stalwart" republicanism is by no means dead and that the boys are just as anxious for the spoils now as they were before entering upon the holy alliance.

During the campaign some of these gentlemen spent almost as much time in declaring that Platt "wouldn't be in it" as they did in denouncing Hill, Grant and Tammany. It was the Union League, the committee of seventy, the mumpkin contingent that was going to run the affairs of New York.

How New York with its mankind been shaken. After all their bluff and bluster they have at last come to realize the very patent fact that the republicans—and the Platt machine republicans at that—propose to monopolize all that is good and to run the thing themselves, and they are doing it. Everything has gone their way.

Yes, Mr. Platt is decidedly on deck.

The Amende Honorable.

That things will go wrong in even the best regulated newspaper households, just as they go wrong at times everywhere else, is unfortunately, too easy of demonstration. We all have our troubles.

Even the Sun. But we don't always get out of them as cleverly as did The Sun in explaining the use of the wrong cut for President Faure, of the French republic, which explanation was this:

Yesterday The Sun placed M. Felix Faure, president of France's republic, under a right of way. It accidentally printed as his picture the portrait of a far abler man, M. Jean Baptiste Faure, the singer, and an artist of such consummate perfection that his enemies have criticized him for being too perfect. Our friend Felix cannot hope to rival Jean Baptiste in title to fame, so The Sun must have made yesterday the proudest day of his life.

More Cotton Talk.

A correspondent of The New Orleans Times-Democrat, speaking of the proposed diversification of crops, says:

If the southern farmers are going to raise cotton on the line of cotton they should decide early, should plant the other crops in advance, otherwise when the cotton season comes around the temptation to increase the acreage will be very great.

This is an excellent and practical suggestion. If the farmers have already a large portion of their land in corn, peas, etc., which will give employment to all their labor, they will not be able to do much in the way of the growing of cotton. Any plan looking to a reduction in acreage must provide for some substitute, some crop to take the place of cotton, and if it is a question which must be bettered, it is a question which must be bettered.

2. Will the merchants, banks and others upon whom the farmers throughout the south depend for the money to carry on their business, make advances to them? This is a practical question—one which our correspondent says has been put to him personally. A farmer in his neighborhood, who has been getting advances from him in the past on cotton, came to him the other day and wanted to know whether he could get the same advances if he planted 200 acres of corn instead of cotton. The question, our correspondent declares, staggered him, and he has the proposition still under advisement. It is a question which has been made to many other merchants in the south, and which is likely to be presented to many more before the cotton is over. What will be the answer? If the merchant says "no" it will act as a check on all movements to reduce the cotton acreage; if he says "yes" it will be a stimulant. There is no reason why he should not return the same advances on other crops, a money crop, which can be sold at once for cash, than he naturally hesitates in making the same advances on other crops, which may not sell as quickly. A satisfactory reply to this proposition is of the greatest importance, and is dependent to a large extent on the third point raised by our correspondent, as follows:

3. Will the substitute crop find a ready market and a cash sale? We have already discussed this matter. It is admitted that the markets will be a little doubtful at first, as it is always a change, but the situation will soon straighten itself out and adapt itself to the circumstances; in other words, a surplus in the south of corn, wheat or any other crop will create markets for them here, and this will come all the sooner and surer if the merchants agree to advance money on corn and other crops as well as on cotton. They would be interested in finding these markets and could do so to greater advantage than the farmers themselves.

In the main this is good advice, but can we live up to it? The merchants will have as much or more than the planters will have to do with the new system. Time will show whether it is a success or not.

The Republic Has Come to Stay.

The news of the success of the young republic of Hawaii in stamping out what seems to have been a well planned and vigorously executed attempt to overthrow the existing government and place Queen Liliuokalani again upon the throne will give very general satisfaction throughout this country. The royalists struck at what seemed to them an opportune time, there being every evidence of a serious division in the forces of the supporters of the republic, but the attack had the effect of bringing all these elements promptly to the support of the government and a royalist revolt was the result.

Two fights occurred, in both of which the government forces were signally victorious, and the latest advice indicates that the revolutionists have now no hope whatever of the success of their plans.

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JUST FROM GEORGIA.

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TALK OF THE TOWN.

The frivolous may find abundant food for thought in this brief paragraph received from the Constitution office last night: "At the Catholic Club, twelve years old, daughter of W. J. Cox, spent Christmas reading the Bible. She read 754 chapters. Fayette county."

Snollygaster Ham is alarmed about Lieutenant Ed Callaway, agent the female suffrage convention, and near at hand. He says some fair suffragist will be captured. Colonel Callaway must be sequestered during the convention, he says.

The Baker committee proved a drawing attraction. With a morning performance, a matinee and a night show it gave other theatricals in this vicinity a rather black eye.

The New Lyceum theater, successor to the Edgewood, is to introduce a novelty. A number of logs will be placed back of the seats on the first floor.

Miss Sisieretta Jones, known for the purpose of advertising as Black Patti, is one of the entertainers who comes to this week. Miss Jones will be something new in the prima donna line to Atlanta audiences.

The painting, "Stella," has drawn forth a variety of comment this week. A very work of immortal genius, says one. "Not enthusiastic friend of mine, better known in the field of humor than in the realm of art, has praised it extravagantly as a masterpiece. 'The work of immortal genius,' says he. 'The effect is certainly striking, but to my mind, inartistic. I could see nothing in it to appeal to one's sense of art. Its life-likeness was not so much the result of great artistic skill as of ingenious light effect. The test of a great work of art is life-likeness when viewed in the clear light of day, and not when seen in an artificial glare. The effects produced by a combination of light and color are very pretty, very clever, very pleasing to the eye, frequently realistic, but not to be considered on the high plane of art. In painting is something that stands for itself, that needs no artificial or extraneous aid. My admiration when I look upon this picture is not that it is the artistic genius, but for the clever individual who arranged the light effect. The effect that he has produced is something wonderful, the best of its kind I have ever seen. On that score it is worth seeing."

The cool, deliberate maidens of Atlanta must feel a keen sense of their incapacity for strong, ardent loving when they read these passionate lines from Ella Wheeler Wilcox, recently published in Munsey's:

"Sudden the silence shattered into sound; Cloud bursts of harmony broke on my ear; And when it seemed to me that you were near! My heart rose up to meet you with a bound; The melody rushed fuller, and I found Your hand in mine, and life grew strangely dear; And in the flood of music swelling clear And high and strong, all things save love were drowned."

"A clamorous sea of chords swept o'er my soul, Subliming reason, Mysterious desire Stood at the helm; the stars were in eclipse; I heard wild billows beat, and thunders roll; And as the universe flamed into fire, I swooned upon the reef of coral lips."

The paper ball is slated for the 21st at the Kimball. As the young ladies are to be clad in paper gowns they are naturally very solicitous about the weather predictions for that day. Rain, for instance, would be calamitous.

Unique ideas arrive with every mail at exposition headquarters. Chief of the Publicity and Promotion Bureau Cooper has ideas to burn. A man out in Texas writes that he wants to advertise the exposition in a novel way. He wants to leave a Texas as town in a queer looking vehicle, literally covered with exposition paraphernalia, and drive through the country to the exposition. He thinks it would be a fine way to advertise our show.

Editors, from reason you cannot have begun writing for free passes, and many of them enclose ideas with their requests.

Atlanta's policemen are in Micawber's attitude—waiting for something to turn up.

Harper's Weekly devoted a page to the Atlanta exposition in its late last number. A picture of President Collier and of the bird's-eye view of the exposition brightened the page.

A friend of mine, says he, is a firm believer in hypnotism. He says it exerts a strong influence in everyday life. "Men," said he, "all have hypnotic powers to some extent. Some have it in a large degree, others scarcely at all. In business, in ordinary conversation, in any sort of dealing, this strange power asserts itself. One man is stronger than the other, not physically, but in that quiet, mysterious force that is more powerful in winning business battles than physical strength. While you may be able to talk your way out of a quarrel, or to win the man, for some reason you cannot get on with him in conversation, in business transactions or in a quarrel, even. Hypnotism is the explanation. It is an everyday force and not so subtle as we imagine."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Sparta Ishmaelite: Whatever it might be in theory, female suffrage would not prove to be a desirable thing in practice. The enfranchisement of women would mean the enfranchisement of negro women, and who yet favors enfranchising them, is a fool.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: If the agitation continues as it is now being carried on, the state of Colorado will have the unique experience of exhibiting to the curious the political and general effect produced by admitting women to all the rights and privileges of a voter, and giving her free access to the voting booth on election day. The experiment would be interesting. The fight at present is in its incipient stage, but there are plenty of indications that it will be an extremely lively affair when it gets well under way.

ATLANTA'S LEXOW.

Waynesboro citizen: Atlanta keeps abreast of the times. Even the great metropolis, New York city, has no monopoly on the way of investigation. The Atlanta committee to examine into matters of the city government is about to develop. Well, better than the learned section of the law, the woodpecker from the hole. Isn't it rather hard on these worms to be disturbed? They are eating out the heart of the tree; and the great organs we are growing better.

Calhoun County Courier: And now Atlanta has an investigating committee modeled after the famous Lexow committee of New York. It may come high, but Atlanta must have everything new that New York and Chicago have.

Fashion's Turn.

NOW FOR THE FIGHT.

The Council Meeting This Afternoon Will Be Thoroughly Lively.

BOTH SIDES ARE EXTREMELY CONFIDENT.

The Baker-Wright Committee's Report May Not Be Adopted—The Finance Committee's Wise Resolutions.

LEE AND SECESSION

Did Robert E. Lee Believe in the Rightfulness of the Southern Cause?

NORTHERN WRITERS SAY HE DID NOT

And Charge Fitzhugh Lee with Suppressing the Fact in His Biography of His Uncle—A Historical Statement.

Certain northern writers are engaged in an effort to make it appear that General Lee did not share the conviction of the southern people as to the constitutional rightfulness of the cause for which they fought in the war between the states. The most conspicuous of the journals whose columns have been devoted to this undertaking are *The Nation* and *The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, and the effort takes the form of a criticism of Fitzhugh Lee's biography of his uncle—the critics alleging that a certain statement in the biography before Virginia seceded sustains their position, and charging Fitzhugh Lee with doing violence to the truth of history in making his biography so contrary to impression, and with dilatoriousness, with evasion and suppression of that truth in not publishing the letter to which they refer.

Their object is to show that General Lee fought for a cause which, at heart, he believed to be a wrong cause, or at variance with the constitutional obligations of the states, and they quote the letter in question to prove that such is the fact.

They do not give the whole letter; they give only a part of it, and then they take no pains to look at other and later utterances by General Lee, though, for that matter, the course taken by him leaves no utterance from him necessary to show where he believed the right lay in the war between the states. Robert E. Lee would never have drawn his sword in defense of a cause which he did not believe to be a right cause.

Still, for the information of the journals and critics aforesaid, and in the interest of the truth of history, about which they are suddenly manifesting so great an interest, I would state what Mr. Lee, at the time of writing the letter to which they quote, General Lee's views as to the constitution and the matter of the government formed by it differed with the belief of those who held that it was a compact from which any of the parties to it had the right to withdraw contingently, to withdraw, there is ample proof that his views were subsequently changed; just as Mr. Webster's views on that subject underwent a change after his debate with Mr. Calhoun in 1850, and just as Abraham Lincoln's views must have undergone a change after January 12, 1861, when he said:

"Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better. This is a right which I regard as the most sacred right—right which, we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion, such people that can, may revolutionize, and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit."

It is said that the words of Mr. Lincoln here quoted are not inconsistent with his subsequent course—that they recognize a right only where it is accompanied with the power necessary to enforce it. But, in fact, that would place him in the attitude of holding that right depends on might—that one cannot have the right to do a thing unless he has the power to do it. That is, one man holds another man in bondage, the enslaved man has no right to freedom if he has not the physical strength to acquire it. It is the right of the people to hold that if the British colonies, that afterwards became the United States of America, had failed in their attempt to abolish the government which they believed had become destructive of their interests and institute a new one which they believed would be more likely to promote those interests, the failure would have shown that they had the right to shake off the one and institute the other, because it showed that they had not the power to do so.

An Attempt That Succeeded.

Those colonies declared to be a self-evident truth that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and that whenever the "form of government becomes destructive of the rights of the people, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness," and in accordance with that axiom of political freedom they undertook "to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suited them better"—one that "seemed to them most likely to effect their safety and happiness." They succeeded in the attempt, and that, in Mr. Lincoln's view (according to the construction I am supposing to be placed upon his words), proved that they were right in it, in the declaration of independence was true, and right in principle; but if they had failed in the attempt, that according to the supposed construction of Mr. Lincoln's words would have proved that they did not have the right to make it, and that the declaration of independence was in error in principle and false in assertion.

A Mistake That Failed.

A little more than four-score years after that declaration some of those same colonies (having meanwhile become recognized and designated as free and independent states), in accordance with the axiom of political freedom contained in the declaration, and upon which they had founded a government called the United States, undertook to institute a new government which they believed would be "more likely to effect their happiness" than "the existing government." They failed in that attempt, for lack of physical strength; and that lack according to the logic that conditions right upon might showed that they had no right to make the attempt, and that, instead of its being a self-evident truth that the just power of the government lies only in the consent of the governed, it is a self-evident lie—for that is just what it is if the war against the south was the exercise of just power by the government of the United States. There is no intellect sufficiently acute to reconcile self-government with coercion. The two things are at once irreconcilable and mutually destructive. War and coercion are one thing; and government founded on the consent of the governed is another thing. And if the axiom of political liberty is true, coercion by the sword is wrong. If coercion by the sword is right, the axioms of political liberty are wrong. For the two things are natural contradictions, and cannot both be true.

Dilemma to See.

If it be said that Mr. Lincoln's course as president, for lack of physical strength, while they recognize the right of revolution, they do not exclude the right to prevent such revolution, that places him in the attitude of holding that another has the right to prevent him from doing that England, for instance, had as much right to prevent America from governing herself, as America had to prevent England from governing herself, and that Russia had as much right to prevent Poland from governing herself, as Poland had to prevent Russia from governing herself.

to free himself from that yoke. It is difficult to see how, if one person is defending a principle and another person is attacking it, both can be right.

A Direful Policy.

If northern writers choose to construe Mr. Lincoln's words so as to place him in an attitude totally irreconcilable with and utterly destructive of the axioms of political liberty on which the government of the United States was founded, let them do so. I prefer to believe that when he spoke those words he at heart believed in those axioms, and that the expression, "and having the power," was indicative merely of a mental confusion of ideas that would never have developed into a fixed conclusion which he was willing to enforce, to the destruction of the principles of free self-government, but for the tremendous political and sectional influences that detoured reason and ennobled passion, in 1861. If I am correct, then, in assuming that he did believe in those axioms in 1861, it is not beyond the bounds of truth to say that his subsequent adoption of a policy diametrically opposed to that belief caused the death of nearly a million human beings, including his own; blighted his land with bloody graves; armed brother against brother; made states make satrapies of sister states; and changed what was a voluntary union between free, equal and sovereign states, to a union enforced by bayonet, shot and shell. I am but writing history, and our northern brethren who are so solicitous for the truth of history should not object to it nor to my reaching it.

If He Had Only Said So in '61.

So much for Mr. Lincoln's change—so much, so far. The time that has elapsed since it took place is but a breathing space in the life of a nation. What the years to come—what the century upon the verge of which we stand will bring to the American people and to the cause of constitutional government as a consequence of that change it is not possible to foresee. We can only hope that the worst has happened.

Ah, if the president had only said in 1861, as the congressman said in 1848, that "the right to shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them"—the people governed—"better, is a most valuable and most sacred right!"

Lee's Matured Conviction as Stated by Himself.

Of course, I think that Mr. Lincoln's change was in the wrong direction, and that Mr. Webster's was in the right direction. And even if it were to be admitted that the northern writers have neither misstated nor misunderstood General Lee, and that he did ever, at any time, doubt the constitutionality of secession, letters written by him subsequent to the one quoted by them would show that he changed his views, and that his change, like Webster's, was in the right direction, in my opinion.

I have not at hand Fitzhugh Lee's book, and, therefore, cannot quote from it, but I have before me "Personal Reminiscences of General Robert E. Lee," by Rev. J. William Jones, chaplain of the Army of Northern Virginia, and of Washington college, which General Lee was president, and I find in this book a number of letters, all written after the one in question, in which General Lee expressed his sentiments as to secession and the cause for which he fought, the motives which actuated her in the struggle upon which she entered with such tremendous odds against her, and from some of these letters I take the following extracts:

"All that the south has ever desired was that the union, as established by our forefathers, should be preserved, and that the government as originally organized, should be administered in purity and truth. If such is the desire of the north, and if all true patriots will unite in advocating the maintenance of the union, and the country to tranquility and order, and serve to perpetuate true republicanism."—Letter to Chauncey Burr, of New York, January 3, 1861, p. 20.

"I must give you my special thanks for doing me the justice to believe that my conduct during the last five years has been guided by the right of the people to shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better. I am sure that the defense of those principles of liberty upon which our fathers founded the institutions of the several states were originally founded, and, unless they be strictly observed, I fear there will be an end to republican government in this country."—Letter to Captain James W. Way, Rock Island, Ill., July 9, 1861, p. 217.

"Where it was his will to refer to my political record, he would have found I was not in favor of secession, and was opposed to war. In fact, I was for the constitution and the union established by our forefathers. No one now is more in favor of that constitution and the union, and as far as I know, it is that for which the south has all along contended, and, if restored, I trust that will be. I am sure there will be no truer supporters of that union and that constitution than the southern people."—Letter to General Lee, March 22, 1861, p. 273.

"I sympathized deeply with you and your wife when your brave son fell at the head of his company under the gallant Stuart, in the struggle of the southern states for the right of constitutional government."—Letter written March 26, 1861, p. 275.

These letters show General Lee's attitude and his matured final, abiding opinion with regard to secession. He was opposed to it, because of his devotion to the union, until all other practicable and honorable means had been tried for securing justice to the south and redress for her grievances, and, in common with many other southern men, he did not think that all other such means had been exhausted when he wrote, in (January, 1861), the letter quoted in the northern papers. Like John C. Calhoun, and like Jefferson Davis, he went beyond all else the preservation of the union, as established by our forefathers. Calhoun feared that secession would destroy that union beyond the hope of restoration—that secession once resorted to, the union of the fathers—the voluntary, fraternal union of free and equal states, formed under the constitution which their fathers framed—could be no more, and it was as an aversion of such a calamity that he advocated nullification, instead of secession, as a remedy for the south's grievances in 1832.

A Union of Force Had No Charm for Him.

That General Lee felt that the south had been subjected to grievances that needed redress, is shown by the very letter from which Fitzhugh Lee's critics quote; for he says: "The south, in my opinion, has been aggrieved by the acts of the north. I feel the aggression, and am willing to

take every proper step for redress. It is the principle I contend for, not individual or private benefit."

But so strongly was he attached to the union that he was willing to sacrifice everything but honor for its preservation.

Duty Was Lee's Polar Star.

Those who desire that the union—the constitutional union—the union as established by their forefathers—should be preserved, deemed it their first and last duty to defend and preserve the integrity of the states that were the pillars of the union. They were jealous of any encroachments upon that integrity, well knowing that when the pillars fell the fabric supported by them must fall, and they earnestly desired to preserve the whole glorious structure and transmit it to posterity just as it was. Fashioned by the wise and patriotic men who built it, they could not see how this could be done by an assault upon the pillars upon which the superstructure rested. General Lee, therefore, when invited to lead such an assault, declined to do so, feeling that duty—that fealty to the principles upon which the union was established, called upon him to resist that assault rather than take part in it. On that point he fully shared the conviction of the southern people. In that feeling he was fully in accord with them, just as he was when, after the war was over, he felt and urged that it was their duty, and the duty of all Americans—north and south—to unite in honest efforts to obliterate the effects of war, to restore peace and fraternity between the states, and administer the government, as originally organized, in purity and truth, to the end that the republicanism might be perpetuated. He urged this course upon his people, and, to the surprise of those who had been misled by passion, the dissipation of prejudice, and the restoration of reason, and the union of the people of the country to acquire a true knowledge and form a correct judgment of the events of the past four years. Personal Reminiscences, p. 265. "I think it wisest," he wrote (ib. p. 290), "to keep the sword sheathed, but to be ready to draw it at a moment's notice, and to commit to oblivion the feeling it engendered."

His Memory a Precious Legacy.

It was a duke of Ormonde who said of an earl of Ossory, "I would not exchange my dead son for any living son in the world." So says Virginia—says the south of Robert Lee. Through him the light of the American day is shining on earth, and in him the world was shown how grand a thing a vanquished man may come, when he comes—sacrificing honor and fortune, and glittering prospects—drawn sword in defense of Virginia, his mother, and

"Never hand 'Waved sword from stain as free. Nor purer sword led braver band. Nor braver band for a brighter land. Nor brighter land had a cause so grand, Nor cause a chief like Lee!"

When he had done all that man could do in battle for the cause which he espoused at duty's call, and that sword, "drawn, yet without a stain, was shrouded in its sheath again," he did all that he could to heal the wounds, allay the passions, and dissipate the prejudices of war, believing that duty pointed to that as the only way for patriots to take. It was his purpose, though, to write a history of the army of northern Virginia, and he had been for some time collecting material for that purpose, when death prevented its execution. "I am desirous," he said, "that the bravery and devotion of the army of northern Virginia be correctly transmitted to posterity. This is the only tribute that can now be paid to the worth of our noble officers and soldiers. It will be difficult to get the world to understand the odds against which we fought."

"Every one," he wrote to Beauregard, "should do all in his power to collect and disseminate the truth, and, if possible, may find a place in history, and descend to posterity." To contribute to that end, "and do justice to our brave soldiers," was said, the only object of the purpose history, and to contribute to that end, to the same end, is the only object of this article.

Jefferson Davis's Earnest Words.

I cannot follow the words of the chief soldier of the southern confederacy—and conclude this article—better or more appropriately than with the following words from the history of the confederacy—the "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government"—written by its chief executive, Jefferson Davis:

"Much of the past is irremediable; the best hope for the restoration in the future to the pristine purity and fraternity of the union, rests on the character and conduct of the men who are to succeed this generation; they may be suited to that blessed work, one, whose public course is ended, invokes them to draw their creed from the fountains of our past, and to be true to the same end, is the only object of this article."

"In asserting the right of secession, it has not been my wish to incite to its exercise, but to recognize the fact that it showed it to be impracticable, but this did not prove it to be wrong, and now that it may not be again attempted, and that the union may promote the general welfare, it is necessary that the truth of the matter should be known, so that ermination and recrimination may forever cease, and then, on the basis of fraternity and faithful regard for the rights of the states, there may be written on the arch of the union, *Esto Perpetua*."

The words of the southern general and the southern president clearly reflect the sentiments of the southern people. Do they not afford a platform upon which all true friends of constitutional liberty and union, one and inseparable, can come together and remain as firm as the rock of Gibraltar? Atlanta, Ga., January 18th.

Smitten by Cold or Damp.

The kidneys become sore and cease to act properly. Relieve their distress and set them in vigorous motion with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and all will be well. Otherwise, apprehend Bright's disease, diabetes or albuminuria, all dangerous maladies. Maria's dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and nervousness all yield to this beneficent and agreeable medicinal agent, which promotes appetite and a gain in vigor and flesh.

SUPREMACY COURT OF GEORGIA.

October Term, 1894—Number of Cases Remaining Undisposed Of.

Eastern	4	Coweta	1
Alachua	36	Flint	1
Albany	18	Ocmulgee	10
Appling	8	Chatham	20
Barrow	2	Patula	5
Bolton	2	Southwestern	12
Calhoun	14	Albany	7
Cherokee	15	Southern	4
Clay	11	Coconino	10

Proceedings Saturday.

Ocean Steamship Company v. Cheney. Argument concluded.

Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company v. John J. Waller. Argued.

Lacy Green v. Coast Line Railroad Company et al. Argued.

Adjourned to Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Get the Genuine

See that the twins are on each package.

For cleaning floors, windows, glassware, dishes, pots, kettles, for all kinds of cleaning, scouring and scrubbing GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER has never been equaled. Its wonderful success has led many manufacturers to try and imitate it. Get only the genuine, which does better work, does it easier and cheaper than any other.

Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

EISEMAN BROS.

Men's Suits and Overcoats AT 33 1/3 and 50 % DISCOUNT.

Look Around and Note the Contrast.



We Are Busy Serving the Crowds No Grass Growing About Our Door.

Odd Trousers. Knee-trouser Suits.

Time o'year to enrich your wardrobe with a pair of Trousers. Your coat and vest need refreshing. Buy a pair of Trousers during this sale as a test. They are very hard to get just right, but the following quotations represent goods that fill the bill completely:

\$7.50 fine Trousers at \$3.75.
\$6.00 fine Trousers at \$3.00.
\$5.00 fine Trousers at \$2.50.
\$4.00 fine Trousers at \$2.00.

BARGAINS IN FURNISHINGS.

40 dozen Coon & Co.'s four-ply all linen Collars, comprising all the latest styles and equal to any on the market, worth 20c; our price.....10c
75 dozen Men's Handkerchiefs, some plain, some with fancy borders, all nicely hemstitched, worth regularly 15c and 20c; our price.....5c
50 dozen Flowing End Ties, rich quality silk and satin, in newest colors and designs worth \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50; our price.....50c

BARGAINS IN BOYS' SUITS.

\$10.00 Boys' Suits at \$5.00.
\$7.50 Boys' Suits at \$3.75.
\$5.00 Boys' Suits at \$2.50.

See the quantity we carry. Piles mountain high. Must be rid of them. These reductions will make the heaps melt like snow beneath a blazing sun. The above values are not vagaries, existing in the advertiser's mind alone. They are real, earnest and unsurpassed bargains that crowd the store continually. Don't miss them.

SPECIAL---1,500 Odd Knee Trousers at half price.
SPECIAL---1,000 Boys' Handsome Overcoats at half price.

EISEMAN BROS.

A PERFECT LAND SLIDE.

It was the Late Election. This is Small Compared to the Big 30-Day Cut Sale Lieberman & Kaufmann Are Making on Trunks and Valises. Why Just Think of It.

Our No. 1 Saratoga Trunks that were\$25.00; go now for \$12.50
Our No. 2 Saratoga Trunks that were\$30.00; go now for \$15.00
Our No. 3 Saratoga Trunks that were\$35.00; go now for \$17.50
Our No. 4 Saratoga Trunks that were\$40.00; go now for \$20.00
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SCHOOL NOTES.

Boys' High School.

Many of the boys are enthusiastic over the baseball prospects, and there is some talk of class teams. For several years there has been class teams and the contests have been exceedingly warm. The games have been played mostly at Grant park, and that will probably be the battling ground for the coming season. The school has not had a regular class team for the past two years, but there may be one this year. The second grades can get up a good team and stand a good chance of beating any team from the other grades.

The boys' branch of the Young Men's Christian Association continues to have good meetings and large attendance. All the boys of the high school are invited to come every Friday. Lunch is served at 2 o'clock and then a short meeting is held in the parlors. These meetings are interesting and should be attended by all. The gymnasium classes are not very largely attended now, but that is due to the heavy hurricum.

The preliminary law class is somewhat smaller than formerly. Only about ten boys of the senior class now attend these interesting lectures by Professor W. M. Slaton. It is not generally known when the class has its meetings, and this accounts for the small attendance. The seniors wish to tender the lower grades a cordial invitation to attend class with them. The next lecture will be delivered on Tuesday afternoon, immediately after school, in the third grade. A good attendance is desired, for the matter will be of great importance.

Permanent school colors have not yet been decided. There has been a great deal of filibustering on this question, but it is more than probable that it will be finally decided on next Friday.

Below we give the picture of Judge Krouse, secretary, and Felder Furrow, assistant secretary of the A. L. and D. These two young gentlemen are exceedingly popular, and are performing their duties to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Judge Krouse. Felder Furrow.

Ira Street School.

The eighth grade literary society of Ira street school held a meeting Friday and this gave the new officers a chance to preside, which they did with a grace and ease that President Duncan and Secretary Thomas possess.

We had an unusually fine programme. It was as follows:

Recitation—Weaver Smith.
Song—Class.
Reading—Clinton Cody.
Guitar solo—Willie Shumate.
Recitation—Mary McGaughey.
Song—First part, Ethel Hanvey and Ella Brantley; second part, Pearl and Maggie Mitchell.
Reading—J. D. Hightower.
Song—Class.
Recitation—Bertha Grout.
Autoharp solo—Katie Thomas.
Reading—Fred Heath.
Song—Class.

The seventh grade had the following programme:

Recitation—Annie Thompson.
Reading—Rosalind Mitchell.
Recitation—Ethel Lively.
Song—Class.
Recitations by J. Warren McIntyre, Edgar Werner, Ada Dittler, Julius Rosenberger, Gertrude Hutchinson.
Song—Class.
Critic—Henry Sawtell.

The Golden Rod Society, sixth grade, programme was:

Recitations by Misses Kitty Roberts and Helen DeTreville.
Song—Class.
Recitations by Misses Eula Crawford and Ella Smith.

Reading—Barbara Dennard.

Recitation—Ava Lester.

Recitation—Gertrude Dennard.

Song—Six girls.

Recitation—Lula Glover.

Recitation—Mary Lou Connell.

Reading—Ellis Usina.

Song—Class.

Recitation—Edna Ferris.

Recitation—Lizzie Brown.

Song—Class.

Recitation by Nellie Foster, Willie

Light and Ludie George.

The fourth grade had an exciting spelling

last week. McGuffey Holland and

Griggs chose. After spelling about an

it was found that McGuffey Holland's

had won.

of the smartest boys in the Ira

school is Master Tom Lewis. He is

eighth grade and is the smallest boy

in the class. He is

the son of Colonel

Ulysses Lewis,

the distinguished lawyer,

and he has already

started to study law

under his father and

is making great progress. He will some

day be a great lawyer.

above represents Miss Marguerite

who is one of the youngest, as

the smartest, young ladies in the

grade of Ira street school.

well up in her studies and is never

when studying her lessons.

great reader, having read Shake-

as well as many other standard

he has a sweet disposition and is

and admired by all.

Willie Parkhurst.

new Street School.

interest have taken place over

low communication. The

generally stand in little

either the outlook for

League of the new baseball

Side Stars, or some other

The subject for the next debate in the

Eighth Grade Literary Society is:

Resolved, That Electricity is more useful

than steam. Some very fine arguments are

being studied out and it is hard to say

which side will win.

The boys over here are training hard for

The Junior field day. We will have a con-

test at the school and those who carry

off prizes will undoubtedly enter The Ju-

nior's sports.

The South Side Stars have organized their

new baseball team. Richard Joyner has

been chosen manager, and I am sure the

team will fare better under his manage-

ment than the last team fared under its

management.

Ed Murphy was selected as first baseman

and a better one would be difficult to find.

The second, George Boynton, is still holding

his own. For third several are trying

but no one has been taken. At short we

have a man who is equalled by few and ex-

celled by none—Sanders Gatins. He is quick

and agile and throws well. At center field

Captain Joyner is certainly the best man

we could find. The left field, Vernon Tupper,

is sure to stop anything that comes

that way. On the right Lewis Thompson

holds the fort and well, too, and for catcher

James Lefect is a "beaut." He can hold

anybody and the way he drops the ball

over to second is marvelous.

And for pitcher two or three are on trial,

but no one has been selected.

The first substitute is plucky Joe Gatins.

He plays with a vim and dash that is

remarkable and his batting and base run-

ning would do credit to a much larger

player.

The second sub. is Albert Cox and third

sub., Howard Muse.

—Paul McDonald.

Fraser Street School.

The officers of the C. C. K. Society elect-

ed December 21st were as follows: Neb von

der Leith, president; Pearl Michael, vice

president; Sophie Levy, librarian; James

Latimer, secretary; Asbury Welborn, critic.

It was the first time that a boy has held

the position of president in the society, but

we are sure that Neb will fill the position

splendidly, as he is very popular with his

schoolmates. The society will meet next

Friday.

Hunter's School.

The most exciting debate that has ever

taken place in the history of the Euphe-

man L. and D. Society was held on Friday.

The subject was "Resolved, That

the army, instead of the navy, of the United

States should be increased." Able argu-

ment was offered on both sides, and the

leaders, Messrs. G. Wharton Mitchell and

Robert M. Mitchell, are to be specially

complimented upon their arguments. Mr.

Frank Howard, of the affirmative, made a

good argument. The speech of the day was

made by the smallest young man in school,

Master Arthur Neal Robinson, who is the

stepson of Mr. R. C. Mitchell. Mr. Robinson's

argument was exceedingly brilliant

and is certainly complimentary. One of the

best debaters in school is Mr. Russell C.

Mitchell, Jr., whose argument was decidedly

pointed.

The exciting part of the debate was not

reached until voluntary debaters were

called for. Then there was some discus-

sion upon a point in the by-laws and there

was considerable wrangling, and as there

are always too sides to all questions, two

gentlemen, who, by the way, are up on all

debating laws, each of whom insisted that

he was right, had a lively discussion. One

wanted to know if they were going to

abide by the laws which they made at the

organization of the society, or by the senti-

ment of a few. The president declared

both out of order and that ended the

discussion. The decision was called for, which

was rendered in favor of the negative side.

L. A.

Williams Street School.

Miss Cooke, the teacher of the third

grade, has fifty-eight children in her room.

Last week she gave them a composition of

370 words to write, of which only thirty

were misspelled, and these failures were

confined to eight children, thus leaving

fifty perfect in spelling.

Miss Berman, our principal, has offered a

medal, to be given at the end of the year,

to the best speller in the sixth grade, for

which we are all working.

The enclosed composition was written in

the schoolroom, under the eye of our teacher

of grammar, Miss Browning. As an in-

centive to extra effort Miss Browning prom-

ised that the best composition should be sent

to The Junior. Maggie Driver earned the

distinction and we hope you will find a

place for her composition in the Junior.

We are glad to report six books contributed

to our school library this week.

Professor Bass visited the school Monday

and gave us a talk, which we all enjoyed.

Come again, professor, you have always a

warm welcome here.

X. O. M. G. JR.

West End School.

The W. F. S. Society elected officers last

Monday, January 11th. For president, Miss

Mamie Culberson was chosen by a unani-

mous vote, and for vice president Mr. Al-

fred Little, and for secretary Miss Lizzie

Bidgood.

The society met Friday last and a very

fine programme was rendered. Among the

best recitations were those of Mr. Archie

Little and Miss Mary Allen.

The W. F. S. Society has one of the

largest rolls of membership of any school

society in the vicinity of Atlanta, and each

member feels that he is an important

portion of the society and tries to make it a

success.

A number of the boys of West End have

begun to train for the coming Junior field

sports and each feels that he will surely

win. It is a settled fact that others boys

will have to move to beat them.

Marietta Street School.

Since our professor has returned we have

reformed mightily, and in my opinion and

in the opinion of a number of others

Marietta street school is one of the best

in the city.

Among some of our smart children are

Emmie Belle Fischer, and Ruby Parham,

both in the first grade. Of the

other children

two unusually smart pupils. In the

seventh grade Masters Werner and Clymer

Jefferts, Misses Bessie Hull and Pearl

Rumph lead the class. The eighth grade

veterans are Master Philip Newman and

Susie Carson. All the above are certainly

smart youngsters and are excelled by

none.

Otis Nix.

Ivy Street School.

On Friday, 25th of this month, one of the

finest entertainments that has ever been

known at this school will be held. A

patriotic programme will be rendered. The

numbers on it have been in course of

preparation for weeks past and those who

visit the seventh grade will no doubt be

well pleased.

PROGRAMME.

Song—"Iron"—By class.

Song—Class—Iron.

Declamation—Henry Phillips.

Recitation—Lillie Moore.

Declamation—Henry Holcombe.

Concert Recitation—Colie Laird and class.

Song—"My Country"—By class.

Declamation—Thomas Hall.

Recitation—Alice Mason.

Declamations by Messrs. Jack Anderson,

Rob Daniel, Henry Phillips, Frank Robert-

son, Tom Hall, Henry Holcombe, Ma-

gruder Cook.

Recitation—Gertrude Westmoreland.

Recitation—Mina Lou Blount.

Song—"Red and Blue"—By class.

Debate—Affirmative, Sam Ridge and Hat-

tie Milledge; negative, Mina L. Blount and

Tom Hall.

Song.

The attendance banner was won this

week by the seventh grade.

Arch Avery.

A New Debating Society.

A number of the north side school boys

met last Monday for the purpose of orga-

nizing a debating society, under the name

of the North Side Literary and Debating

Society. A constitution and by-laws were

adopted, and the officers for the coming

month were elected. Russell C. Mitchell,

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

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FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE
YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.Sent Free, as a Supplement, to the Readers
of the Daily Constitution.All Letters and Communications Intended
for this Issue Must be Addressed to The
Constitution, Jr.

ATLANTA, GA., January 21, 1895.

The boys and girls are taking hold of The Junior correspondence column in earnest and we are glad to see that the feature is proving to be attractive. Some of the letters come from states beyond the Rocky mountains, which shows that The Junior has readers in even that distant region. We hope that all the boys and girls will write us something interesting for this department.

The prize offers announced some time ago are exciting more interest as the time for the contest to close approaches.

The time is still several weeks off, and everybody will have a chance to enter. Already a great many stories from the girls have been received in the gold watch competition. Remember, no story must be over 1,200 words long, and that the contest is open to all girls under fifteen years of age.

A letter has been received from a working boy, who wishes to know if the boys' contest is to be limited to the school boys. It is not. Any boy under fifteen years of age can enter the contest. The first prize, a suit of clothes, will be given to the winner of the half mile race. The second prize, a complete baseball outfit—ball, bat, mask and gloves—will be given to the winner of the running high jump. The third prize, a fine football, will be given to the winner of the running high jump.

Now is the time to be training for these events. The field day will be held on the afternoon of the first Saturday in February, if the weather is suitable, at a place which will be announced later. In our next issue we will give explicit directions as to how entrances to the events must be conducted.

Now, let everybody get to work in earnest, and developments will show who are the prize winners.

Irish Humor and Courage.

The late Daines Barrington, having to appear for a plaintiff in a case at Clonmel, abused the defendant in unmeasured terms. The individual inveighed against not being present, only heard of the invectives.

After Barrington had got back to Dublin, however, the defendant, a Tipperary man, named Foley lost no time in paying his compliment to the counsel. He rode all day and night, and, covered with slush and foam, announced his arrival at Barrington's residence by a thundering knock at the door.

The valet answered the summons, and, opening the street door, beheld the apparition of the rough-coated Tipperary fire-eater with a large stick under his arm and the sleet sticking to his bushy whiskers.

"Is your master up?" demanded he, in a voice that gave some intimation of the object of his journey.

"No," answered the man.

"Then give him my compliments and say Mr. Foley—he'll know the name—will be glad to see him."

The valet went up stairs and told his master, who was in bed, the purport of his visit.

"Then don't let Mr. Foley in for your life," said Mr. Barrington, "for it is not a hare or a brace of ducks he has for me."

The man was leaving the bedroom when a rough, wet coat pushed by him, while a thick voice said: "By your leave," and at the same time Mr. Foley entered the bedroom.

"You know my business, sir," said he to Barrington. "I have made it a journey to teach you manners, and it's not my purpose to return until I have broken every bone in your body," and at the same time he cut a figure eight with his shillalah.

"You do not mean to say you would murder me in bed?" exclaimed Daines, who had as much humor as cool courage.

"No," replied the other, "but get up as soon as you can."

"Yes," said Daines, "that you might feel me the moment I put myself out of the blankets."

"No," replied the other, "I pledge you my word not to touch you until you are out of bed."

"You won't?"

"No."

"Upon your honor?"

"Upon my honor."

"That's enough," said Daines, turning over and making himself comfortable. "I have the honor of an Irish gentleman, and may rest as safe as though I were under the castle guard."

Soon he began to snore.

"Holloa!" said Mr. Foley, "aren't you going to get up?"

"No," said Daines. "I have the word of an Irish gentleman that he will not strike me in bed, and I am sure I am not going to get up to have my bones broken. I will never get up again. In the meantime, if you should want your breakfast, ring the bell; the best in the house is at my service. The morning paper will be here presently, but be sure and air it before reading for a man catches cold very quickly through reading a damp paper."

The tip had fun in him as well as ferocity; he could not resist the cunning of the counsel.

"Get up, Mr. Barrington, for, in bed or out of bed, I have not the pluck to hurt so droll a heart."

The result was that in less than an hour afterwards Daines and his intended chaster were sitting down to a warm breakfast, the latter only intent upon assaulting a dish of smoking chops.

Robbing the Professor.

A story is told of a college president who suspected that some of the students had planned to rob his hen-roost. Near the inclosure were two large apple trees at the foot of which he quietly went one

and," handing down a hen, "here's Mrs. Prex; and," handing down a chicken, "here's Miss Prex. I guess that'll do."

The doctor quietly got over the fence with the fowls, and went to his house.

The poor robber of the hen-roost descended to find his companion gone.

What they said when they met will probably never be known; but in the morning the two young gentlemen received a polite invitation to dine with the president, an honor they could not very well decline.

Possibly they were embarrassed when, seated at the table, they saw three fowls roasted for the dinner, and we can imagine their sensations when the doctor said:

"Now, young gentlemen, will you have a piece of old Prex, Mrs. Prex, or Miss Prex?"

How the dinner passed off, and how the young delinquents got off, deponent saith not. On that theme history is dumb.

But nothing more was heard of the escape, the doctor thinking that the mortification was sufficient punishment.

THE JUNIOR CONTESTS

Will Be Held on the First Saturday
in March.

It is only a few weeks before The Junior's field day takes place, and all the contestants should by this time be down to thorough training and begin at an early date to regulate their diet.

The handsome prizes have tempted many to enter the races, while there are others that go in it for the fun. But you must remember that some one must lose and that you are as apt to be the winner as the loser.

The reports that have been received this week from the different schools in Atlanta show that there is a good deal of interest shown in the contest and that great fun is expected on that day. There will be three different events, but the winner of the first cannot enter the second contest and the winner of the second cannot enter the third. So there will be three boys who will carry off the handsome prizes on that day.

The Junior would like to have all the boys who are anticipating going into the races to send them during the week a letter stating where they had rather have the contest take place. The place that receives the largest number of votes will be the place decided upon. Be sure and send in your vote this week as it will be announced in next week's issue where the contests will take place.

In training for this contest a boy ought to try the different events and find out which he is best in, and train for that one only. Remember that you cannot do two things well at once. If you excel in running enter that contest, if jumping then enter that. The training for the contests is about the same. Take this advice and you will see that it proves to your benefit in the end. Do not drink coffee and by no means eat anything that is sweet two weeks before the contest. Of course it will be hard to keep from eating a good pudding, but a spoonful of pudding or a slice of cake will set you back two weeks, that is, all the training that you have done in two weeks will be lost. Drink water or tea and let coffee alone. Regulate your exercise, increasing it a little every day, but not too much. Say, you run seven blocks this morning before breakfast, do not come back and sit down to the breakfast table and eat a big breakfast, but wait at least twenty minutes, and the next morning you run nine blocks and keep on increasing the distance every morning until you will be able to run fifteen or twenty blocks and you will be in good trim.

The best time to take these runs is before breakfast, as the atmosphere is not laden with smoke and steam, and is more refreshing and bracing.

Follow the above instructions and you will be in the "swim."

The prizes are: For the half-mile race, a suit of clothes; for the running high jump, a baseball outfit; for the running broad jump, a Rugby football. The prizes will be delivered to the winners as soon as the contest is over.

The Pilgrim Fathers.

The pilgrim fathers believed in a purer form of religion than that of the Church of England. They wanted to worship God as they thought was their duty, but they were not allowed to do so, and fled to Holland in 1608, where they lived twelve years. But evil influences surrounded their children and they longed for a country where they could worship God in their own way, and be free from worldly follies. America offered such a home and they resolved to brave every danger and trust their destinies to God.

They started on their journey in the Mayflower, and in a furious storm near the coast they lost their rudder, mast and sail, but they sought shelter under the side of a small island and landed sixty-three days afterward at Plymouth, in Cape Cod harbor. This was in the autumn of 1620. After landing they commenced building their houses in the snow and sleet. The winter was severe and more than half of them died before spring, but with all these calamities they never thought of returning to their mother country. The night that they landed on this rocky coast was dark and heavy, and the winds dashed the waves high and tossed the limbs of the trees.

They did not come like conquerors, with the beating of drums and the blowing of trumpets, nor did they come in silence and fear as the flying come. Their hymns of lofty cheer shook the gloom of the desert to its depths. The stars and the sea heard them sing in the dark and the aisles of the dark woods echoed their anthem. The eagle, soaring from his nest by the waves, and the roaring of the rocking pines were their only welcome.

In this band there were men with gray hair. Why had they left the home of their childhood to die here? There were also fearless women, whose eyes showed the deep love of truth; men of serene brow and youths with fiery hearts.

Did they seek in this far country bright jewels of the mines, the spoils of war or the sea's wealth? Nay, they sought the pure shrine of faith.

They found the freedom to worship God on the soil where they first landed and left it unstained, and it is called holy ground.

Alcohol for Medicine and Art.

From The New York Herald.

IN THE TOILS OF A QUICKSAND.

By Tom Slaughter.

From The Chicago News.

When the first drowsiness of an Indian summer was manifesting itself in the fall of '84 I had occasion to make a trip to the Kickapoo reservation, in the Indian Territory. From Red Fork, in the Creek country, at that time the terminus of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, I proceeded overland in a southwesterly direction in a spring wagon, driven by one of the laziest, sleepest, devil-may-care fellows it has been my lot to meet. He was an Arkansas product, and possessed all the characteristics peculiar to the male denizens of the isolated mountain fastnesses of that state.

Occasionally, when Boggs sat nodding in the arms of Morpheus, I would take the gad and prod the mules, in the hope of accelerating their gait; but, after numerous efforts of this nature, in which I had worn out divers gads and much patience to no purpose, I succumbed to the situation, leaving the animals to follow out their own pleasure, so far as locomotion was concerned.

The trail leading from Red Fork to Wellston, the trading point in the Kickapoo country, to which I was bound, covers a distance of eighty miles as the crow flies, and, except at rare intervals, runs through a section of country thickly studded with jack oak and pecan trees, with occasional sycamores and maples. Now and then we came upon large areas of swamp lands, and the trail at many of the points, diverged far from the general direction in which we were journeying. On the second day out we encamped for the night near the edge of one of these tracts at the base of a small mountain range, and, on the following morning I amused myself by shooting ducks along its edge.

At sunrise Boggs cleared away the few simple culinary articles and the lunch box we carried, harnessed and hitched the mules to the wagon and was ready to resume the journey. Seeing that I was inclined to linger, he said:

"The trail jogs 'round this hyar mountain, cap, fer 'bout four mile an' sunthin' more, an' then strikes this swale ag'in an' t'other side. Ef you're duck sick you kon foller up the alidge of the swale an' meet me on t'other side."

The idea suited me and was acted upon at once. Boggs drove off on the trail humming, "Then play the life lowly an' beat the drum slowly—" while I waded along the marsh in search of fowl. Occasionally I was afforded a favorite shot, and this fact, to say nothing of the beauty of the varied landscape about me, interested me to such an extent that time flew by faster than I was aware of, and it was only after consulting my watch that I realized that I must linger no longer if I expected to meet Boggs in good season.

Accordingly, I quickened my pace, knowing that I had fully a mile to traverse ere I reached the appointed place of meeting. I had proceeded but a short distance when I came upon a narrow arm of the swamp which ran westward directly across my course. Having long rubber trunk boots on I resolved to wade across and save time. I pushed on and had almost reached the opposite side of the arm when my feet went down into the mire some eighteen inches. I attempted to release myself, but found that instead of freeing myself from the sticky mass I was sinking deeper into it. In a second the awful horror of the situation dawned upon me. I was in the octopus-like hold of a deadly quicksand!

A large oak stood at the edge of the marsh immediately in front of me, and a stout limb projected directly over the point where I was mired, but I had not seen it in time, and now, as I reached for it, I found I could only touch it with the tips of my fingers. My efforts to catch hold of the limb resulted only in forcing me deeper into the quicksand. Two tall hazel bushes grew on the solid earth within five feet of me, and taking my gun I reached over and after several attempts succeeded in catching hold of one of them, but in my efforts to release myself I pulled it out by the roots. The other shared a like fate and a flood of despair came over me. I felt that I was lost.

I raised my voice in loud halloo, hoping that it might be heard by some human being, although I knew full well that I was miles from any habitation and too far from the trail for a chance traveler to hear me should one pass along. I called at the top of my voice for Boggs until I was hoarse from the exertion, but I felt that my cries were fruitless. Then I thought of my gun and taking two cartridges from my belt, which was now nearly submerged in the marsh, I loaded the gun and fired twice in rapid succession. Unloosing the belt I fastened it around my body immediately under my arms and continued firing rapidly until all my shells were emptied save two. I remember thinking at the time what a slight report the discharges made. They seemed only to awaken from the mountain side faint echoes that mocked at my misery. Then the thought came to me that it would be easier to die from a gunshot than to be strangled by the sandy slime and I experimented to ascertain if I could discharge the gun with its muzzle placed against my forehead. As the barrel was a short one, I found that by a strong effort I could blow my brains out if the worst came, and a relief came over me which I cannot describe.

I was now up to my armpits nearly and felt that the end was not far off. The sweetness of life and the horrors of death burst upon me with a fullness I had never before realized. Several flocks of ducks flew over me and I felt a twinge of conscience at killing any of the innocent fowls. A water moccasin glided by me and hid itself among the cattails on the margin of the marsh. I wondered why my life must be thus sacrificed while that of such a vile creature was spared. I thought of home and friends and wondered what reason would be assigned for my disappearance, and when the thought arose that Boggs would in all probability be suspected of having murdered me, the thought was madness itself, and I caught myself murmuring "Poor Boggs!" Then, forgetful of my resolve to use as a last resort the remaining shell upon myself, I raised my gun feebly and fired again, but I heard no report. I saw only the smoke issuing from the gun's muzzle, the mountain towering above me, a stretch of blue sky and rushes gently waving in the mild south wind.

I became delirious and thought I was between two tall mountain peaks.

brandy to my lips and in the sweetest tones I ever heard in my life he exclaimed:

"Swallow her down, ol' man, an' you'll be all right side up 'th care afore nex' Christmas, an' I'll bet a new tanned buckskin. You've had a darned cluse call, but jest keep up your narve an' Eph Boggs an' his mule 'll yank you outer this 'fore you can say 'scat.'"

I took his advice and under the reviving influence of the liquor I soon recovered my senses completely, although I was almost exhausted from the terrible mental and physical distress I had undergone.

It transpired that I had been in the quicksand nearly four hours. Boggs had reached our intended place of meeting and, not finding me, had lain down for a nap. "He was awakened by the rustling of the wings of a flock of wild turkeys flying over him. How long he had slumbered he could not tell, but he found the afternoon far advanced. My prolonged absence led him to believe some accident had befallen me and he concluded to drive along the margin of the swamp in hopes of meeting me. The only shot he had heard was the last I had fired and it was this that led him to the spot. I owed my preservation up to that time to the fact that the trunk of a small tree had in some way become lodged in the quicksand below me and upon which my feet rested, as Boggs ascertained by probing in the mire with a pole.

Taking his camper's ax, he cut a number of poles from a neighboring wood and made a sort of bridge or platform reaching across the arm of the marsh. Standing upon this he worked with me until I recovered consciousness. All his efforts to pull me out of the mire by main strength proved fruitless. Finally at my suggestion, he fastened a lariat around my body just under my arms, threw the other end over the limb above me, fastened it to the rear axle of the wagon, and then, by carefully leading the mules off and occasionally prying about me with a pole, managed to extricate me from the quicksand.

Night had fallen when he had got me out, and after giving me a bath and a sound rubbing he gave me the brandy that remained and wrapped me up in our blankets. I fell into a sound sleep, and on waking found myself lying in bed at a small Indian settlement near the Sac and Fox agency, under the care of the mission physician.

In ten days I was able to continue my journey, but it was some weeks ere I recovered from the strain I had undergone. Before a month had elapsed my hair became a pronounced gray.

My gun lies somewhere near the bottom of the quicksand and with it my desire for hunting, and now even the sight of a child playing in the sand fills my mind with a nameless apprehension.

NOTES.

Brooklyn street cars killed thirty-four persons during 1894.

Chicago street railway companies are capitalized at \$66,000,000.

Brooklyn, N. Y., elevated and surface roads carried nearly 200,000,000 passengers the past year.

Motormen in Baltimore are arrested if they do not stop their cars before passing the engine houses of the city fire department.

Experts have made exhaustive tests, and have found that it took no more power to haul the double truck car than the single truck car.

An electric railroad is to be built in the spring from Merced to the Yosemite valley, in California. The length of the road is to be sixty-five miles.

The drivers of the Metropolitan Railway Company of Washington, D. C., struck a week or so ago against a reduction of their wages from \$2 to \$1.50 per day. A compromise was made at \$1.75 per day.

According to the figures of Chief Engineer Parsons, of the New York Rapid Transit commission, the cost of the proposed electric railway under Broadway will be \$66,000,000, exclusive of expenses for right of way, damages to buildings, etc.

Construction has been commenced on the electric railway between Kingston and Dalkey, Ireland. The road will be completed by the 1st of May, and will be the first of the American type in that country. The line will consist of eight miles of double track.

The longest strictly suburban railroad in Ohio extends from Sandusky to Norwalk, a distance of sixteen miles. Besides carrying the United States mails, general express baggage, the freight traffic of the road is such that two special trips per day are required with a freight car.

Some of the Baltimore, Md., street cars are not equipped with fenders as required by the ordinance of that city. Three of the companies claim that the time given was too short. There are about 500 cars in use, and it is said that less than 20 are equipped with fenders. The fine is \$5 per day for each car.

Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Traverse City, Peninsular and Old Mission Electric Railway Company. The road will be twenty miles long, and will run from Traverse City, Mich., along the lake shore, striking many summer resorts, and will not only be of standard gauge, but will also run passenger coaches of standard railroad size.

Senator Teller, by request, has introduced a bill in the senate to incorporate the National Rapid Transit Company, which proposes to construct an elevated electric road between Washington and New York. The measure has been read twice, and is now in the hands of the interstate commerce committee. The proposed road will cost between \$15,000,000 and \$25,000,000.

Hon. Martin Dodge, of Cleveland, O., is an electric railroad enthusiast. He has worked up a scheme for the building of a network of electric railroads throughout that state. The project is to connect all the counties with such roads, which would make a total of 4,000 miles, and the estimated cost \$20,000,000. Counties and cities are asked to band together to make a success of the scheme.

The Cooking and Barbecue Club.

Last Friday the executive committee of the Cooking and Barbecue Club met to decide on the programme for the next meeting.

Mr. Edmund Bridge, as chairman, announced that the club was in very good condition and that the next meeting would be held at the residence of Aline Mitchell. Mr. Joe Lewis was elected to membership in the club and will prove a valuable member.

The club was organized in the summer for the purpose of giving barbecues, but was changed into a cooking club in winter. Under the presidency of Miss Lizzie Lewis the club has flourished for a long time and will continue its interesting meetings until summer, when the first barbecue of the season will be quite an event in the history of the club.

AN OLD TIME HERO.

The Story of Theseus and the Minotaur.

The people in Athens were in despair. For year after year they had been paying to the cruel king of Crete the most inhuman tribute that one state ever paid to another. In modern times, when one country conquers another, the victorious people demand territory or a great sum of money as a satisfaction to their offended national honor.

In the time of which I am now speaking, however, such material considerations were entirely inadequate to the requirements of the occasion, and national honor was never satisfied without the sacrifice of human victims. That was an age of blood, when kindly sentiments rarely found lodgment in the breast of king or ruler, and individual rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness were not recognized.

When Minos, king of Crete, therefore, found himself in a position to demand reparation of the Athenians, he cast about in his mind for the most cruel punishment that he could devise. Following the heartless custom of his time, he determined that he would have human blood as a sacrifice to his vengeance, and he ordered that fourteen of the noblest and best young people of Athens should be sent to him every year, seven boys and seven girls.

What was he going to do with them? Let me tell you. In a great stone structure, built years before by the famous architect Daedalus, and known as the Labyrinth, Minos kept a monster, half man and half bull, huge, horrible and ferocious, whose food was human beings thrown to it while living. This monster was called the minotaur—that is to say, "the bull of Minos," the name being formed from the two words minos and taurus—and the cruel king made frequent use of its horrible services in ridding him of people that he wanted put out of the way.

It was as victims to the minotaur that the noble young Athenians came to Crete, and this fearful tribute had been paid year after year, apparently without hope of relief. King Aegeus, of Athens, seemed powerless to resist the demand, and throughout all Attica no champion of the long-suffering young people rose in their defense.

Meanwhile, away off in Troezen, a handsome boy was growing up to manhood. He was the son of this very Aegeus, king of Athens, and of Aethra, daughter of the king of Troezen, but he had never seen his father, nor had he heard of his princely estate during the days of his youth.

The boy's name was Theseus, a name that was destined to ring throughout Greece as second only to that of Hercules for deeds of strength and valor.

One day, when Theseus had reached maturity, his mother led him to a great stone that lay partly embedded in the ground in the park adjoining the palace.

"Theseus," she said, "the time has come for me to perform the duty that your father enjoined upon me many years ago. You have arrived at the estate of manhood, and are able to meet the emergencies and conditions of the life to which you are destined.

"Your father is Aegeus, king of Athens. He left me before you were born, having exacted my promise that if the child we expected should be a boy, I would raise him in a manner befitting a king's son, and hold up to his young mind all the heroic characters of our time as his models.

"That promise I have striven to keep, and it remains for me now only to tell you the last thing your father said before he departed. Leading me to this great stone, he took off his sandals and his sword. Then with the strength for which he was famous, he lifted the stone, put the sandals and the sword under it, and let it fall back into its place.

"Having done this, he turned to me and bade me send you to him at Athens as soon as you were able to lift the stone and take from under it the articles that he had put there for you. I have brought you here today that you may make the trial of your strength.

"It will grieve me much to have you leave me, but your father's commands must be obeyed. Besides, a mother's heart must not keep her son from going out into the world and bearing himself like a man and a hero.

"There is the stone. If you can lift it, the time has come for you to seek the king, your father, at Athens; and may all the gods guide and protect you!"

Theseus was stirred to the very depths of his soul by what his mother told him. Having often heard from her, and from others at his grandfather's court, the thrilling stories of the great heroes of Greece, particularly those of the illustrious Hercules, he had longed to emulate their brave deeds, and here was the opportunity. He had the spirit of a hero, and that spirit called him to the great world of action, where he might win honor and distinction.

The young man lifted the stone without difficulty, and it was the proudest minute of his life when he took from their resting place the good sword and sandals that were the guardian of his manly strength.

Soon after that eventful incident Theseus set out for Athens. Disregarding the advice of those who would have contrived for his safe journey by sea, he took the route by land, in spite of the fact that robbers and monsters of evil repute infested the country. Indeed, that was the very reason why he determined to go by land, for he thirsted for the glory of combat and conquest, so that, even at the beginning of his career, he might win renown.

Many tales are told of his perilous adventures, through all of which he passed triumphant and with ever-increasing fame. A great savage, named Periphetes, son of Vulcan, was the first foe he encountered. Periphetes set upon the young

and valor, and a skillful thrust of his father's sword warded off the blow of the iron club and laid the savage robber dead at his feet. Taking the club, which he always thereafter bore as a mark of his first victory, the young prince resumed his journey toward Athens.

He met other robbers and monsters on his way, all of whom he slew, and by the time he reached the kingdom of his father he had established his right to be numbered among the great heroes of the time.

What he had accomplished, however, was as nothing compared with what he was to do later on.

It seems that the sorceress, Medea, who had aided Jason in carrying off the Golden Fleece from Colchis, had gone to Athens when she fled from Corinth, and by her wiles had married King Aegeus. Having the power of divination, as all sorceresses had, she knew Theseus to be what he really was, although he came to Athens as a stranger, even to his father.

Fearing that her influence over the king might be lost if he should acknowledge Theseus as his son and heir, she told him direful stories of the young man's purposes, and persuaded him to put poison in the cup of wine that he would offer the stranger when he approached the throne.

But just as Theseus was about to take the cup, the king recognized him by the sword at his side and the sandals on his feet—they were the same that he had put under the great stone many years before. And then, filled with a great joy at beholding his own son in the handsome young man, the king acknowledged him as his heir, and gave him the place of honor at his court.

Medea, exposed and disgraced, mounted her serpent-drawn chariot and departed for Asia, where we lose sight of her, though some say that the country named Medea was called so after her.

Soon after Theseus was acknowledged by King Aegeus as his son and successor, the time came for the annual tribute to be paid to Minos. The young men and women were always drawn by lot, and the day of the drawing was one of sadness and mourning throughout the city.

A thrill of hope went through the people now, however, for the young prince Theseus announced that he was going as one of the seven young men, and that he would slay the dreaded Minotaur before he returned to Athens, for he did for a moment doubt that he would return, and in safety, too.

Aegeus, attributing the prince's hopes to the enthusiasm of youth, begged him not to expose himself to the perilous condition in which his foolish ardor would place him; but Theseus was brave, strong and chivalrous, and he told his father it did not become him, the heir to the throne, to sit inactive and allow his people to suffer this terrible affliction.

The king at last gave his consent to the prince's resolve, and the black-sailed vessel departed on its mournful voyage, not, however, before Theseus had promised his father that should his mission be successful, he would fit his vessel with white sails on his return.

King Minos had a beautiful daughter named Ariadne, and when she saw the young Athenians in the audience chamber, where they were brought soon after their vessel arrived, she was so deeply impressed by the heroic bearing and manly beauty of Theseus, that she resolved to aid him in escaping the fearful fate to which he and his companions were destined.

Seeking an opportunity to talk with him alone, she told him of her purpose and arranged a plan of action.

The Labyrinth, where the Minotaur lived, was so constructed that no one unfamiliar with its intricate windings could find his way out after having entered. It would not do, therefore, for her to send Theseus in to find the monster bull without providing him with a means of finding his way out again.

She gave him, for this purpose, a ball of thread, which would unwind as he proceeded, and when he had found and slain the Minotaur, as she did not doubt he would do, he might follow the thread back to the place of entrance. With the thread she gave him a great sword, and bidding him be careful and courageous, she saw him enter the terrible place.

Meanwhile, she waited for his return, her confidence being as strong as that of the young prince himself.

And he did return, having slain the Minotaur with the sword that Ariadne had given him, and followed the thread back to the open air.

Then, liberating his companions, Theseus led the way to his ship, in which, before dawn they all departed, accompanied by Ariadne.

On their way back to Athens they stopped at the island of Naxos, it is said, perhaps for faultless provisions, perhaps that Theseus might execute a plan that he had formed concerning Ariadne. The goddess Minerva had appeared to the prince in a dream and told him that the young woman was destined to become the wife of Bacchus.

This revelation produced so great an effect upon Theseus that, in spite of the inestimable service that Ariadne had rendered him and his companions, he determined to get rid of her. We cannot but regret that he soiled his fame by so ungrateful and so unmanly an act, but while Ariadne slept he sailed away from the island, leaving her there alone.

His conscience smote him, however, and so full of remorse was he for his treatment of the young princess that he forgot his father's injunction about changing the sails of his vessel to white in case he should return victorious. When, therefore, the old king, who was always watching the horizon for the appearance of the ship, saw it coming under a spread of black canvas he cried that his noble son was dead and he had nothing left to live for.

So he cast himself into the sea and was drowned, and that sea has been called Aegean from that time to this.

A Mighty Fine Business.

When a newly celebrated lawyer first opened a lawyer's office, he took a basement room which had been previously occupied by a cobbler. He was annoyed somewhat by the previous occupant's callers, and irritated by the fact that he had few of his own.

One day an Irishman entered.

"The cobbler's gone, I see," he said.

"I should think he had," tartly responded the lawyer.

"And what do ye sell?" he said, looking at the solitary table and a few books.

"Blockheads," responded the rusty one.

"Then," said the Irishman, "ye must be doing a mighty fine business—ye ain't got but one left."

George boasts of a very smart dog, living in an interior town. The other day a horse left standing hitched to a buggy, and its owner was visiting the animal.

The dog, seeing the horse, ran away. He was going at break-neck speed when the dog saw him, and he turned back and ran away.

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OUR JUNIOR CORRESPONDENTS

There has been a marked improvement in the letters to The Junior's young correspondents' corner of late, but it is not yet up to the standard that we have set for it. There are no brighter boys and girls in America than those who read The Junior, and they can prove it by letter-writing. Some stories have been sent in, which we will publish later. Let every boy and girl write us a letter when they have anything interesting to tell, and it will surely interest the other boys and girls.

The many allusions to contributions made to the hospital fund are from boys and girls throughout the country, who have been asked to send 10 cents each for the children's ward to be built at the Grady hospital, where little sufferers who have no homes of their own may be cared for. It is a charitable and worthy object, and the many responses received show how the children have taken hold of the idea.

Pearl Forrester and Chive Emily Gilbert, Albany, Georgia—Dear Junior: We read your paper every Sunday night, and we are especially interested in the story of Mr. Thimblefinger's country. Our town has several churches and a courthouse and two hotels which are very large. As this is our first attempt, we beg to be excused.

Joseph Shelor and Lee Swain, Reeves's Station, Ga.—Dear Junior: Will you allow two lads of seventeen summers from the old red hills of north Georgia to enter your amusing and instructive columns? How many of the cousins ever go 'possum hunting? We go quite often and have just any amount of fun. We will relate a little adventure we had some few nights ago. We had caught five nice, large 'possums and were waiting for the dogs to free again. We had been seated only a few moments, when we heard the dogs barking furiously. We ran at break-neck speed in the direction they were barking expecting to get another 'possum, but we were unpleasantly surprised and somewhat frightened on reaching the tree up which the dogs were barking, when a huge wildcat leaped into the air and with an awful squall went bounding through the woods. Just at this frightful time the rain began to pour and put out our torchlight and we were left to grope in darkness in a strange, dense woods. We knew not where to go, and wandering for hours we came into a road and you bet we scamped home right likely. Would be glad to correspond with any of the cousins.

Annie Henley, Randolph, Ala.—You all know that The Junior has asked us to write what we think will interest each other, and as I think this will interest some of the girls, I have decided to write. I know it will not interest the boys though, as it is about dolls—not real ones, but just paper dolls, cut out of delineators or anything else that has pictures in it. I like them better than real dolls. The way we play with them is this. We take a gentleman and a lady and just as many children as you want in a family; then we select names for them; then we take some more just the size of them, if we can find any; if not any near their size will do. These we have for their clothes. We also take the dresses that have no heads and when we cut them out we leave little pieces of paper over the shoulders to fold down on the wrong side to hold them on. It is great fun, girls, and you had better try it.

Mattie Dews, Victor, W. Va.—My brother takes The Constitution, which we all enjoy ever so much. I have just finished reading the letters of The Junior and think I would like to become one of the number, and I hope you will not turn me away. I am a little girl twelve years old and live away up in the mountains of West Virginia, five miles from the canyons of New river. Three miles from my home are the Gauley Mountain Coal and Coke Company's works, which are now extensively mined. I am horseback when the weather is bad. I want to learn fast so that some day I may be a teacher or fill some useful position, but fear it will be a long time first, as we have only four months of public school in this county. I sometimes envy city boys and girls for their church and school privileges. I am going to send a silk square to Ben C. Knight. I pity the shut-ins, oh, so much. My brother has been confined to the house all winter with rheumatism. Hoping this will not reach the waste basket, I close for this time with much love to all.

Mamie Lumpkin, Athens, Ga.—I have been reading the letters in your paper and thought I would write one, hoping you will print it in Sunday's paper. I go to school and study grammar, spelling, reading, history and arithmetic. I have been studying Henry Hudson and I like him very much, but I like Columbus the best. I have two pets, a rabbit and a dog. I have a little baby brother and he is one of my pets, too. I live in Athens and am eight years old. My papa takes the paper and I read The Junior every Sunday. I am going to look for this in next Sunday's paper.

H. O. Riggan, Hamlet, N. C.—I have long been an admirer of The Constitution, Jr., and have several times thought I would write, but have never done so until now. My father is a section master on the Seaboard Air-Line, and is now at a wash-out, about forty miles from home. There was a very bad accident on the railroad about fifteen miles from here a month or so ago—two trains ran together and killed both of the engineers. I live in the country, but there are fine prospects of a town here in the near future. I live about five miles from Hamlet, which is the largest railroad center in the state, although it is a small town. I am at present going to school, but it will soon be out. I like to go to school and I hope all of the cousins do. The next time I write I will tell you about some curious rocks.

Amethyst Vane—Cousins: After the kindness shown us by the editor of the grandest paper in America, if we don't improve our time we should be banished from its columns; so now if you will be patient for a little while I will tell you of a regular Betsy Hamilton wedding I attended some time ago in the backwoods of middle Georgia.

I was invited by the groom, and being anxious to see the knot tied I begged leave of my mamma and papa to go. I arrived about 2 o'clock at the home of the bride. The main building consisted of the big room and two shed rooms, small porch and upstairs (or rather the loft). I was ushered into the fire, where I thawed out. A large crowd soon gathered, mostly relatives. The bridegroom was an hour late, which caused the family to think Mary was a late bride and likely to be on hand

for many years to come. After the bride was dressed for the all-important event in she came to warm. She was dressed to kill, in a 10-cent worsted, bedecked out in ribbons of every hue of the rainbow, lace, silk and braid, with a three-yard train wiping up the floor, which was covered about two inches in fine white sand. (To save scouring as the old lady said.)

All of a sudden in came a little boy, with his eyes dilated and nose running and vainly trying to find his coat sleeve—the falling of the young America—and hissing: "Mary Jane, yonner comes Sam Brown and de preacher, too."

With this startling piece of news the bridesmaids hurried Mary Jane out into her room while the crowd rushed to the door and places where windows ought to be to see if the groom was really there. I saw and recognized the expectant by his wide sombrero hat, big set and plaid pants. His coat was on the claw hammer style, of light brown and checked goods, which said coat would have fitted the gable end of the barn to perfection. He seemed to be very nervous when he came in and seemed as if he was trying to hide behind his hat. In a few minutes, his "best man" asked her mother for a pin; then we all knew the secret. His celluloid collar was only two numbers too large, and therefore would stand very prominent over his ears and caused him to appear as if he was playing hide and seek.

"Wall, boys, I'm ready," after pinning on a huge red rose of artificial manufacture. He was escorted to the door by the waiters, where he gave Mary Jane a "sounding buss," grabbed her by the wrong arm (the other being false) and marched out into the middle of the room.

Mr. Preacher being frightened started off with a burial ceremony, which caused Sam to back square out by saying: "I'm gwine to give you a peck of corn on de cob to spice us, and I don't want none of your darned foolishness." Mary Jane thought her Sam was gwine to fight, so she interposed by saying, "Make haste and find the place, Mr. Preacher, as it's snowing and I don't want to ruin that long ostrich feather on my new hair."

By this time Brother Edwin was at the place where you join right hands. He gave her a warm embrace and a kiss on her cheek, which was not half as red as her hair, the same flowing over her robust Irish shoulders, and they were made as one, "for better, for worse."

Congratulations were showered upon them by the peck. A sumptuous feast was spread in the kitchen, the main dish being 'possum and taters. Cakes were piled high with whitened cedar, streaked peppermint candy and lemon drops, which made a very gaudy appearance. Everybody ate a plenty and carried a piece of cake to "dream over" home with them. A one-horse wagon was brought round to the door and a trunk that she had owned so long that it was "hairy" was put on, together with two handboxes, one pair of every-day shoes (bragans), one cat, and last but not least, one nice dog, which Mary Jane gave particular instructions that "figs should ride and not run, and she married, too."

The wagon left with its numerous burdens and the farewell words between the bride and her family were really immense. With a promise that "Pap, we'll be home Saddy night," we watched the procession out o' sight.

After thanking the family for the pleasant time I had, I bid them an affectionate goodbye, promising to come again if Sally Ann should be so fortunate (or unfortunate, as the case may be) as to secure her a better half. Cousins, if you would like for me to come again, let it be known through these columns, and don't all speak at once.

Enclosed find \$1 for the Grady hospital in remembrance of America's "best beloved man."

James E. Black, Speedwell, Ky.—Only a short time has passed since I became a reader of your excellent paper, and an admirer of The Junior corner. I enjoy reading the letters of the cousins so much that I have decided to ask permission to join the happy band. I will ask the cousins what is the motto of the United States? What was the first book written in America?

C. B. McRae, Quitman, Ga.—I have been a reader of The Constitution for a long time, and have noted a great improvement in The Junior. I am proud to say I am a farmer's son. They are certainly happier and more independent than any other class of people.

This is a very picturesque country, with its pines waving to and fro, and the ground covered with wiregrass, so called on account of its durability.

What trees are celebrated in our history?

Who was "Poor Richard?"

Who first used the expression "To the victor belong the spoils?"

Lee Link, Hunters, S. C.—I am going to school now; I started this week. I will send 10 cents to the Grady hospital. I have a little brother named H. W. Grady; he is nearly three years old.

I will answer Sallie Niles's riddle:

The first thing a boy does when he falls

water is to get wet.

Where did Noah strike the first nail that drove in the Ark?

Edor and Gladys Thornton, Elmont, Tex.—

ma has been telling us about the poor little children, and we want to send you some money to help fix them a comfortable to stay; each sends a dime.

Gertrude and Alma Reeves, Mebane, N. C.—

comes two sisters, Gertrude and Alma, asking admittance to the cousins' department. We enjoy so much reading the cousins' letters.

We wish to contribute our mite toward the Grady hospital for little children; we wish the richest blessing may reward your labors at the hospital. Ages thirteen and seven.

Lizzie Rothwick, Dillard, N. C.—Here

with my New Year greetings, with my heart full of love and good wishes to the dear old Constitution.

I will try this morning, despite the gloom and cold weather, to have a pleasant little tete with the cousins.

I think our page could be made highly

ing by devoting the proper time and attention to letters, and as the department improves and improving, and she endeavor to help by doing our best.

How many of the boys and girls had Christmas? I, for one, had a very nice Christmas.

considering the weather, which was as cold as I ever saw, with snow, hail and sleet; body said we must have a good time, but it was Christmas times, and we did have a time.

R. L. Savage, Dryden, Texas.—I think

situation is one of the best papers published south. It contains so many interesting problems.

I live near the border between Texas and Co. This is a wild country; most all the inhabitants are Mexicans. There are a great many wild animals around here.

the bear, panther, etc.

The only thing that grows to any here are the sage bush and cactus; is the chief occupation.

I will ask a few questions:

Who said, "We have met the enemy and he is ours?"

Who was called "Old Rough and Ready?"

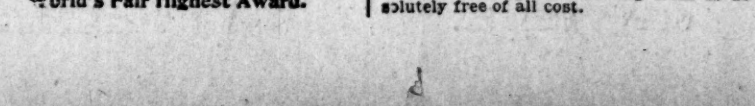
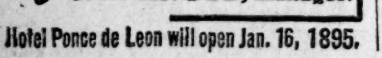
I will close with best wishes to the cousins.

annuity for twenty years, for the principal not paid Northeastern bonds so endorsed to the state and to pay in cash the secured interest due on said bonds at the maturity and such exchange is made.

"Provided, however, that in case it should appear at the same time when such exchange is made that the value of the said bonds and the bonds of the state of Georgia is greater than the par value thereof, then, and in that event, he shall not exchange the same, but he shall not sell the said bonds of the state of Georgia for less than the par value thereof, and he shall pay the principal and interest of all the said bonds of the state of Georgia and the Company then outstanding bearing the endorsement of the state of Georgia, and he shall continue to exchange or to pay such bonds for the same, until the entire amount of the issue aforesaid has been taken up and he shall be entitled to receive the receipt to the party depositing the bonds of the state of Georgia, and the principal of such bond and coupon so deposited, to be paid to the party so depositing the same, or the money paid for the said bonds.

"All persons desiring to accept this proposition shall deposit with the undersigned, J. B. Hardeman, treasurer of the State of Georgia, the sum of one hundred dollars, to be paid to the party so depositing the same, or the money paid for the said bonds.

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. The right side features a dark, heavily textured binding, possibly made of leather or a similar material, which appears worn and aged. The left side is a lighter, off-white or light gray surface, also showing signs of wear, including small dark spots and a slightly grainy texture. The overall appearance is that of an old, possibly leather-bound book or manuscript.



Maps and hotel list; full information and tickets; West Indies, California and Europe. C. W. PEEK, Tourist Agent,
20 Pryor St., Kimball House, Atlanta.

3 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.